

Commercial

THE PACIFIC

Advertiser

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HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1900.—TWELVE PAGES.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ATTORNEYS.

J. H. Judd (A. L. C. Atkin-
son) and J. H. Judd, Jr.,—Office
Bishop & Co's bank, cor. Mer-
cer and Kaahumanu Sts.J. H. JOHNSON (W. C. Achi and
Johnson).—Office No. 10 West
St., Tel. 384.J. H. BERRY, Attorney-at-Law
resided to cor. King and Bethel
Rooms 2 and 3.J. H. DUCKEY.—King and Bethel
Rooms 2 and 3. P. O. box 789.J. H. W. JOB.—Suite 515, Mar-
ble, Chicago, Ill.; Hawaiian
General for States of Illinois,
Ohio, Indiana and Wisconsin.J. H. PETERSON.—15 Kaahuma-
nu St., Tel. 384.

PHYSICIANS.

J. H. AUGUR, Homeopathic
Physician.—Special attention giv-
ing to chronic diseases; office and res-
idence, 1000, near oppo-
site church; office hours 10 to
12 a. m.; 4 to 6 p. m.; 7 to 8 p. m.;
10 to 12 p. m.; Tel. 733.J. H. CLEVELAND, M.D.—Of-
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site church; office hours 10 to
12 a. m.; 4 to 6 p. m.; 7 to 8 p. m.;
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10 to 12 p. m.; Tel. 733.J. H. GORDON HODGINS.—Office
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10 to 12 p. m.; Tel. 733.J. H. K. M.D.—Office and resi-
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site church; office hours 10 to
12 a. m.; 4 to 6 p. m.; 7 to 8 p. m.;
10 to 12 p. m.; Tel. 733.J. H. KIMURA.—Office 530 Nau-
vulu St., P. O. box 842; resi-
dence, 1000, near oppo-
site church; office hours 10 to
12 a. m.; 4 to 6 p. m.; 7 to 8 p. m.;
10 to 12 p. m.; Tel. 733.J. H. PHAM.—Veterinary Surgeon
and office King St. Stables;
office hours 10 to 12 a. m.; 4 to 6 p. m.;
7 to 8 p. m.; Tel. 733.

DENTISTS.

J. H. BSMAN, D.D.S.—Alakea St.,
above Masonic Temple;
office hours 9 a. m. to
5 p. m.; Tel. 733.J. H. HIGH.—Philadelphia Dental
Office, 1000, near oppo-
site church; office hours 10 to
12 a. m.; 4 to 6 p. m.; 7 to 8 p. m.;
10 to 12 p. m.; Tel. 733.J. H. MOORE, Dentist.—Office 210
Nauvulu St., office hours 9 to 12 and 1
to 5 p. m.; Tel. 733.J. H. WALL, D. O. E. WALL.—
Office 1000, near oppo-
site church; office hours 10 to
12 a. m.; 4 to 6 p. m.; 7 to 8 p. m.;
10 to 12 p. m.; Tel. 733.

CONTRACTORS.

J. H. BRIDGEMAN.—Contractor and
Store and office fittings,
repair work; Bell Tower
St.; Tel. 702.J. H. MANO & CO.—Contractors
and Painters, Paperhangers
and all work neatly
done; Fort St., back of High
Hotel; Tel. 702.J. H. TAYLOR.—Contractor and Build-
ing and office fittings; brick
and stone building; shop Palace
Hotel; Tel. 702.

ENGINEERS.

J. H. BELL & CO., LTD.—Engi-
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1000, near oppo-
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and Engineer; office Campbell
Hotel; Tel. 702.J. H. TAYLOR, M. Am. Soc. C. E.
Hydraulic Engineer;
1000, near oppo-
site church; Tel. 702.

ARCHITECTS.

J. H. PAGE, Architects and
Office Rooms 2-4, Arling-
ton Hotel, H. L. sketches
and estimates furnished at
1000, near oppo-
site church; Tel. 702.J. H. TRAIN, Architects,
Model Block, Fort St.;
Tel. 702.

BROKERS.

J. H. BULL.—Office Queen St.,
near Feed Co.; Tel. 702.J. H. WIDGER.—Real Estate in
the islands bought or
sold; Campbell
Hotel; Tel. 702.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

MUSIC.

COOK'S MUSIC SCHOOL.—Love Bldg.,
Fort St.; Piano, Voice Culture, Sing-
ing and Harmony; special attention
paid to touch, muscular control and
musical analysis.ANNIS MONTAGUE TURNER.—Vocal
Studio, "Mignon," 720 Beretania St.

OPTICIANS.

J. E. LUCAS.—Love Bldg., Fort St.,
upstairs; carries a full line of ALL
KINDS OF GLASSES from the
CHEAPEST to the BEST. Free ex-
amination of the eyes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. A. C. POSEY.—Specialist for Eye,
Ear, Throat and Nose Diseases and
Catarrh; Masonic Temple; hours 8 to
12 a. m., 1 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m.P. SILVA.—Agent to take acknowl-
edgments to instruments, district of Ko-
na, Oahu; at W. C. Achi's office,
King St., near Nuuanu.FOURISTS' GUIDE THROUGH HA-
WAIL.—Price 60c; beautifully illus-
trated. For sale by all newdealers

DELAGOA BAY AWARD.

British Public Sentiment Angry Over
Outcome.

LONDON, March 31.—As a nation and as individuals the British are very wroth over the Delagoa Bay Railway award. The average opinion is that this is merely the latest instance where the country has got the worst of by trusting to arbitration. All the high-flown prophecies that an Anglo-German secret African agreement would become operative through the decision have fallen flat because the award just made against Portugal is so small that she is amply able to pay it herself without giving either party to the secret agreement an opportunity to bid for Delagoa bay. This would occur was definitely stated some days ago in these dispatches, but right up to the last several of the most influential organs seemed to be almost sure that Portugal would be obliged to sell Delagoa bay to Great Britain in order to pay up. As a result of this confidence Delagoa Railway debentures went up to 132 and shares of the company to 27 sterling. After the announcement of the decision the debentures went down 100, while shares could be bought for 2s 6d, or practically nothing, as it was evident that the award provided scarcely anything to make them good. After this tremendous drop it will be a long time before the City looks favorably on arbitration proposals.

GUARDING AGAINST PLAGUE.
More Money Wanted to Provide National Safeguards.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Secretary Gage has submitted to the House a request for \$200,000 additional to the fund to prevent the introduction and spread of epidemic diseases. He says that the Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service reports that on account of the continued and increasing danger from plague medical officers have been stationed at United States Consulates in Europe from which emigrants depart. Medical officers also have been stationed at the fruit ports of Central and South America to guard against yellow fever, and the consulates at Yokohama, Kobe and Hongkong likewise have medical officers. Secretary Gage, continuing, says: "The Surgeon General further states that plague has recently been reported at San Francisco and that the early recrudescence of yellow fever in Florida and other Southern States is seriously apprehended. To meet this the Secretary asks for \$200,000 in addition to the \$300,000 heretofore given, and he requested that it may be made immediately available, 'since the appropriation is almost exhausted and should yellow fever appear during the month of June a deficit would be unavoidable.'"

Britons Ridicule Sheldon.

LONDON, March 31.—The Rev. Mr. Sheldon's issue of the Topeka Capital, as republished here, meets with more ridicule than anything else. The following comment on the enterprise, by the Globe, is a fair specimen: "The journal is very like an ordinary American newspaper, only duller. It will be an evil day when the hysterical rubbish which poses as religion in America, and to a lesser degree in England, ever has a large following."

A Newark firm lately supplied a Chicago house with 5000 medals with Dewey's profile on one side and a clothing "ad." on the other. Because of a war on the side of Dewey's nose the Chicago house refuse to accept the medals. The engravers say the war is true to life and will sue.

The French Cabinet narrowly escaped a vote of want of confidence on March 31 on the interpellation regarding the troubles at Martinique. The ministry is in further danger.

BRITONS FEAR THE
AMBUSH OF THE BOERSLord Roberts May Go Too Confidently
Into Battle.COLD AND AUTUMN RAINS MAY
MAKE A LONG AND SLOW CAMPAIGNFears for the Queen's Safety in Ireland—Delagoa
Bay Award—More Money to
Fight Plague.

LONDON, March 31.—Despite the almost blind confidence Englishmen have in Lord Roberts, there is a fear in London tonight that the Boers are preparing in the neighborhood of Brandfort a snare for the English, and that the latter will fall into it. Lord Roberts cabled today that reports indicate that the Boers are leaving Brandfort for the north. On several occasions Boer forces have been reported as leaving positions, but when the English have gone confidently forward to occupy these they have met with a deadly reception. It is believed by some here that the battle at Karee Siding yesterday had this characteristic, and that the British did not dream the hills were so strongly defended until they were in the midst of a fire which finally killed twenty of them and wounded 160. Of course, the overpowering re-enforcements rushed forward enabled the British to drive the Boers out, but not until the battle which was begun as a skirmish lengthened into a six-hour, fiercely fought engagement.

Long Campaign Ahead.

LONDON, April 1.—The War Office is without fresh news this morning. It is expected that the Boers will evacuate Brandfort and that the next resistance will be offered midway to Kroonstad, where the burghers will be reinforced by the Grobelaars and the Lemmers commandos. There is an unconfirmed rumor that Commandant Olivier has come in contact with the British in the southeastern portion of the Orange Free State. There are no details regarding this movement. The Boers are reported in force in the vicinity of Koodoorsand. The Eighth division (Sir Fred Carrington's) has now been ordered to land at Cape Town instead of East London, and to proceed immediately northward.

The prospects of an early ending of the war are not so bright as they seemed a few days ago. The extension of the campaign into African autumn, with the prospect of it lasting until mid-winter, has seriously altered the British plans. No preparations had been made by the War Office for the winter campaign, and the cold weather equipment of the troops is only now going out.

The heavy autumn rains have turned the country into a quagmire. The horses are exhausted and the heavy rains have moved scarcely a mile daily. It is said that Roberts recalled Methuen from an attempt to relieve Mafeking and that Baden-Powell has been left to work out his own salvation. Nearly 100,000 men, it is computed, will be necessary to keep up communication when the march from Bloemfontein to Pretoria is undertaken. It is now clear that there is plenty of resistance left in the Boers. They, in fact, have been acting on the aggressive for several days. It is now accepted as a first principle by the British commanders that their troops to be successful, must be overwhelmingly superior in numbers to the enemy. It is obvious, therefore, that Roberts has no men to spare for accomplishment of his task, although the total British troops in South Africa amounts to 200,000, while the Boers number only 40,000.

No unfavorable news comes by cable from the seat of war, for the simple reason that no intelligence of this nature is allowed to pass the censors. The truth is, that the British are still far from masters of the situation, and the most difficult work of the war is still to be accomplished.

The Boer forces in the neighborhood of Paardeberg are reported to be actively engaged in marauding and in attempting to capture British horses left on the veldt owing to their weak condition. Six hundred Barkley refugees sent back from Cape Town are stranded, the Kimberley military authorities refusing assistance to all of them to proceed.

Rumors From the Front.

LONDON, April 1.—Much Kaffir looting is reported at Kildam. An active campaign is in progress upon the part

of regimental officers (of whom I wish to speak with much respect), who have little opportunity of influencing the minor actions of a battle, but to those elected officers who are either advisors or commanders.

"Some of these have proved themselves to be equal to their reputations, some of them have astonished even those who knew them best for their utter lack of common sense, for weakness in difficulties, and even for inability to put in practice the elementary rules of war that all soldiers have earned in the lower grades of the service. This last failure strikes one the more when we consider that they have all, or nearly all, received a high military education at the staff college; many of them have even been lecturers and professors.

"I am far from condemning military science. I believe it to be almost impossible to find a general or a staff officer capable of performing his duty who has not given years of study and thought to his profession. Talkers and writers however, are rarely men of action; and men who are admirable in office or as teachers fail utterly when confronted with the harsh realities of the battlefield. The 'dead shot' who can put out a candle at twenty yards takes a wild aim when confronted with an antagonist at fifteen paces.

"There is only one remedy for this state of affairs. All generals who have proved their inefficiency—and they are as plentiful as the ant heaps which cover the South African plains—should be at once recalled; the necessities of the country demand it. There is no difficulty in discovering them; they are known to every one from the general in chief to the drummer boy."

Describing the sticking of a convoy in a drift, he writes:

"A scene of indescribable confusion ensued: men and wagons crowded on each other and blocked all the available space; Kaffirs roared and shrieked and flung their spears with long howling whistles in a way to make even those accustomed to trek shudder at the cruelty, but all was of no avail. It had not occurred to any one to send on a working party with engineers to improve the passage. These matters are provided for in military manuals, but are despised in South Africa, where owing to the absence of roads and bridges they are more necessary than in any settled country. All the generals and staff officers collected around the drift, giving orders and counter-orders and directions and adding in no small measure to the confusion.

"After hours of delay engineers and working parties were at length employed and they soon leveled the banks, placed stones in the soft mud and dragged the wagons to dry land."

Of the preliminaries to the attack on Spion Kop, he says:

"Just before dark the officer commanding (the late General Woodgate) was informed that he had been selected to lead a night attack on Spion Kop. He had never even seen the hill he was to attack or heard its name, and no correct maps were at hand. During the few available minutes he made every effort to view the ground. But time did not allow, and he had to grope his way back to his own camp after dark. So pitch black was the night and so new was he to the place, that in that half mile he had lost himself completely and had great difficulty in getting home. But he was a brave man; he had received his orders and he allowed no doubt of success to cross his mind. To those who knew the ground, it presented a gloomy prospect and threatened a terrible disaster.

PATIENT H. M. LEVY DENIES THAT
HE WILL SUE THE GOVERNMENT.

Editor Advertiser: The sensational article in the San Francisco Call relative to the "bogus plague" in Honolulu was brought to my attention this morning through the columns of the Advertiser. The subject would not have interested me so profoundly were it not for the fact that my name appeared in the article, and that it stated, "my relatives would bring heavy damage suit against the Hawaiian Government," and also that "I would be an invalid for the remainder of my days" as a result of my release.

Whoever the author of this sensational article is, he had better get facts before he publishes fabrications. The interviews with Messrs. Pinkham and McInerney were proven to be false.

Since my illness I have received the most cheering and comforting letters from my parents and members of my family, and although they scouted the idea of my having the plague, they realize that I have been very ill. At first they were much distressed, but as I wrote by every mail leaving here, my letters as well as those of many of my kind friends, had a reassuring effect upon them. It is only natural to suppose that having heard by every mail from my parents, they would have mentioned to me their intentions in a matter such as the Call suggests. Their not having done so assures me that the rumor spread was at work, and I think I can safely brand the article in question as an absurd and most ridiculous one.

In full justice to those who have cared for me, I wish to state that I have received the very best of attention from doctors and attendants.

There is a mistaken idea, I think, regarding the "pesthouse." The name is sufficient to make one shudder ordinarily, as applied in the larger cities of the world. Here in Honolulu it seems that "The Plague Hospital" would sound more appropriate. There are some who perhaps imagine that the pesthouse here is a large building where all patients are in a room together. On the contrary, each is in a separate room. My room is next to the office, and is fitted with an electric call bell, electric light, etc. My wants have always received prompt attention, and Mr. Merrill and Sergeant Elvin, N. G. H., make as good a brace of nurses as one could wish for. Sergeant Elvin has become enamored of a nurse's life, and says he will not be a soldier any more.

Dr. Hoffmann has been most painstaking with me, and is now trying to build me up before my advent into town once again.

Very respectfully yours,
Honolulu, April 9th, 1900.

P. S.—It has never yet been settled whether or not I had the plague. If the doctors who have treated me feel that I didn't have it, I think they will admit and publish this as freely as they did their suspicions.

aster, worse even than the one which overwhelmed General Gatacre. The cry was always for more men, more men, until the hill was so overcrowded that every bullet and every shell produced destruction. At no time should more than 200 men, at the outside have been allowed on the exposed ground on top of the hill. Probably a smaller number would have sufficed. The remainder should have been kept well hidden behind the slope. A greater blunder could not have been made by the most ignorant private in the army, but throughout this war we have never realized that men cannot be crowded together without ruining every chance of success."

Honors to Joubert.

BLOEMFONTEIN, March 31.—General Lord Roberts has sent a telegram of condolence to President Kruger on the death of General Joubert. Rudyard Kipling has written a poem on Joubert's death, which appears in the Friend of the Free State.

Gough Reported Dead.

LONDON, March 31.—Lord Roberts reports the death at Norval's Point, on Wednesday, March 28, of Colonel the Hon. George Hugh Gough, C.B.

Colonel Gough had been private secretary to the commander in chief of the British forces, Lord Wolseley, since 1857. He was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, July 25, 1852, and was the second son of the late second Viscount Gough. He joined the Fourteenth Hussars in 1871, passed through the staff college in 1882, commanded the mounted infantry in the Sudan campaign in 1884-5, and the Fourteenth Hussars in 1891-96.

American Rewarded.

LONDON, March 31.—Dispatches relating to the action of the naval brigades with Methuen and Buller give an excellent idea of the splendid work accomplished by the sailors. Among those singled out for the distinction of "being mentioned" in dispatches is an American boy of seventeen. He is midshipman W. W. Sillem, who was born in San Francisco and whose mother is now a wife of English Vice-Admiral Richard G. Kinahan.

He is the son of the late William Sillem of San Francisco, a "Forty-niner" and nephew of the late Ben Al Haggan of New York. The official report of the battle of Belmont says:

"Midshipman Sillem also charged to the top of the hill, gallantly leading his men, all the time under very heavy fire, and is deserving of special mention."

THE QUEEN'S JOURNEY.

Scotland Yard Detectives Put On Their Mettle.

LONDON, March 31.—Scotland Yard is very uneasy in regard to the Queen's visit to Ireland. A leading official said today: "The last month has been a hot one for Scotland Yard. Ever since we knew the Queen intended to visit Ireland, many of us have been working night and day in making preparations. Over a hundred of our detectives have been in Dublin during the past week searching out marked men who will be shadowed until the Queen returns to England."

"Here in London Chief Inspector Melville, with a select body, has been putting his hand on dangerous Fenians. He knows every one of them. The guard which will be set around the Queen during her stay in Ireland will be the largest in the memory of Scotland Yard. On the outer ring, by which I mean the streets, there will be between nine and ten thousand policemen, including 1,500 plain-clothes men."

"When the Queen drives from Kingston to Dublin, policemen will be stationed on each side of the route every twenty yards. The inner circle will be guarded by plain-clothes men to the number of nearly 1,000. Superintendent Fraser, who accompanies the Queen everywhere has the disposition of these men. He will be assisted by Inspector Mevit. Most of the men will be stationed in the vicinity of the Vice-regal lodge."

Knowing these elaborate arrangements, there is considerable uneasiness in Scotland Yard regarding the Queen's safety and there will be a sigh of relief if the Queen returns to England without anything untoward happening.

The Life Guards, couriers, carriages, pots and pans and other royal paraphernalia have already gone to the Emerald Isle. The Queen is said to be in excellent health and well able to bear the strain of the trip. She commences her journey on April 2 and sleeps on board the royal yacht Victoria and Albert, landing at Kingston April 4th. In anticipation of her Majesty's progress through the city the streets of Dublin are already gay with flags and decorations.

A curious feature of the preparations at the viceregal lodge, where the Queen will stay, is the pots and pans already referred to. Her Majesty is tremendously particular about her kitchen arrangements, and those at the viceregal lodge were found to be quite below the royal standard. Consequently no less than 300 copper firebrand pans, eighty-four saucepans, fifty copper stock pots and many other varieties of cooking utensils have been sent to Dublin especially for the visit.

Chas. P. Finley, ex-Secretary of State of Kentucky, is hiding in Indiana, but may be abducted by Kentuckians who want him tried on a charge of complicity in the Goebel assassination.